

Internal medicine 2010

Group I

A. A five years-old buffalo was admitted to your clinic with a complaint of rapidly lost body weight as well as loss of coetaneous elasticity, constipation with evidence of firm feces in addition to evidence of characteristic fasting oral smell on breath. How can you deal with such case, mention the pathogenesis and line of treatment?

B. Mark the following statements either correct or incorrect, briefly giving the reasons:

1. Colic is usually sub-acute in ruminants, but acute in equines.
2. Icterus is more pronounces in prehepatic jaundice in-comparison with post-hepatic one.
3. Low protein diet is indicated, in animals with advanced hepatobiliary disease.

Group II

A. Write on the risk factors and metabolic predictors of LDA in cattle.

B. What are the clinical findings of post-parturient heamoglobinuria in cattle

Group III

A. Give a full account about the Pathophysiology of diarrhea in calves.

B. What are the different ways on which hypocalcaemia affects muscular contraction mention also the corresponding interpreting elements accompanying the condition

Internal medicine 2011

Group I

- A. A buffalo was presented to your clinic in month of March with symptoms of red urine. How can you approach, write your differential diagnosis and line of treatment.
- B. A horse was presented to your clinic with a history of intermittent fits of abdominal pain, violent rolling and loud intestinal sound. a. What do you suspect? b. What are your confused diseased conditions? c. What are your lines of treatment?

Group II

- A. Write briefly on: a. Treatment of ketosis in cattle.
- B. Clinical and biochemical evaluation of acute carbohydrate engorgement in cattle.

Group III

A. Write on:

1. Outcomes of traumatic reticuloperitonitis.
2. Diagnosis of hypomagnesaemic tetany in calves.

Internal medicine 2012

Group 1

- A. A suckling calf admitted to your clinic with a history of convulsive episodes with champing of the jaw, nystagmus and opisthotonos. What are your suspected diagnosis, differential diagnosis and line of treatment?
- B. Write on the treatment of acute carbohydrate engorgement in cattle

Group 2

A. Write brief account on:

1. Clinical forms of bovine ketosis.
2. Diagnosis of abomasal displacement in cows.
3. Design a protocol for assessment and evaluation of colic in horses.

Group 3

1. What is the line of treatment of hypophosphatemia in buffalo?
2. Describe the clinical picture of parurient paresis in cows

Internal medicine 2013

GROUP I

A. The high producing cows are sometimes accompanied by some alterations in macro and micro-elements that couldn't be able to meet various demands of the body functions. Comment and describe the methods of avoidance.

B. Write on two of the following

1. The several ways on which hypocalcaemia affects muscular contraction.
2. General causes of grass-staggers in cattle.
3. Pathogenesis of bovine ketosis.

C. Colic is an important cause of mortalities in domesticated horses and is considered as the most frequent emergency condition encountered in equine practice. Write on the diagnostic and prognostic significance of clinical and laboratory variables in evaluating such clinical condition.

GROUP II

- A. A horse was admitted to your clinic with clinical signs of severe pain developed after 15 minutes following start of exercise accompanied by profuse sweating, stiffness in gait and disinclination to move as well as dog sitting position followed by lateral recumbency. Write your line of diagnosis, differential diagnosis, clinical pathology and treatment.
- B. A pregnant buffalo was admitted to your clinic with a history of sudden ingestion of a large meal of immature rapidly-growing legumes in pre-bloom stage showing the clinical signs of anorexia, prominent both sided abdominal distension, ruminal stasis, discomfort, staggering, profuse salivation and signs of dyspnea. Write a brief account on the pathogenesis and diagnosis of such case and express your opinion about your interference.
- C. Discuss the pathophysiologic correlation between each of the following (choose only two).
1. Acute rumen lactic acidosis and both dehydration and laminitis.
 2. Chronic latent lactic acidosis and ruminal parakeratosis.
 3. Traumatic reticulitis and occurrence of vagus indigestion.
 4. Dietary abomasal impaction in cattle and changes of the blood PH.

Internal medicine 2014

GROUP I

- A. A lactating cow was admitted to your clinic with an alert and uncomfortable condition showing severe hyperesthesia, tetany, muscular twitch, frothing of the mouth and champing of jaw. Write your line of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and methods of treatment.
- B. The cattle in negative energy balance usually exposed to some metabolic disorders especially concerning carbohydrate. Explain how could the problem occur and what are your methods of control.

GROUP II

- A. During a visit to equine farm; a horse showed severe intermittent attacks of abdominal pain with blood stained feces and terminate fatally. What do you suspect and what about your differential diagnosis?
- B. Write a brief account on the different mechanism of enteritis and diarrhea in farm animals.

GROUP III

- A. Five years-old recently parturient dairy cow admitted to your clinic showing normal rectal temperature, bradycardia, reduced appetite, weight loss, gradual distension of the left flank area, papple shaped abdomen, increased ruminal motility with decreased strength, decreased fecal output, reduced milk yield and dehydration. Write your diagnosis, detailed differential diagnosis and the descriptive etio-pathophysiology of such clinical case.
- B. There are several complex interacting factors that influence the occurrence of primary ruminal tympany in cattle. Explain with particular reference to the pathophysiologic mechanism and protocol of treatment of it.

Internal medicine 2015

GROUP I

- A. A calf was presented to your clinic with a stretched head, half opened mouth, constant movement ears twitching of the muscles, retracted eye lids, and staggering gait. What disease you suspect? And mention your diagnosis, differential diagnosis and line of treatment.
- B. Write short notes on the following:
1. The different ways that hypocalcaemia could affect muscular contractility in diseased buffaloes.
 2. Different causes and pathogenesis of bovine ketosis.
 3. Methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of post-parturient hemoglobinuria in cattle.

GROUP II

- A. A buffalo was admitted to your clinic with clinical signs of discomfort obvious abdominal distension, profuse salivation dyspnea and low pitched tympanic sound on the left flank as well as frequent defecation and urination. What disease you suspect? And mention the pathogenesis, and line of treatment of such clinical problem.
- B. Discuss why the following sentences are true:
1. Both dehydration and laminitis are characteristic common complications of acute rumen lactic acidosis in cattle.
 2. Ruminal parakeratosis occurs as a consequence of chronic latent lactic acidosis in buffaloes.
 3. Traumatic reticulo-peritonitis is usually a common cause of vagus indigestion in COWS.

GROUP III

- A. Enumerate the different types of gastroenteritis encountered in the farm animals and discuss fully their lines of treatment.
- B. Tabulate the main differences between each of the following:
1. Spasmodic and obstructive colic in mare.
 2. Jaundice without and jaundice with impairment of bile flow in farm animals

Internal medicine 2016

Group I

1. A dairy cow was presented in your clinic in a recumbent position, the examined cow gains the control of their fore-quarters, but still unable to use their hind quarters as well as inappetence, tachycardia and normal body temperature. In your answer sheet, please use this template

Diagnosis	Differential diagnosis	Complications	Treatment
	1.	1. 2.	
	2.	3. 4.	

2. Complete these sentences using the following template table:

NO	Completed Word
1.	

- 1- Differential diagnosis of hypomagnesemia included (Mention 5 diseases)
- 2- Hypocalcaemia in cattle affects muscular contraction in several different ways
.....
- 3- In cow with hypocalcemia, serum CPK & serum GOT are and indicative for
..... And
- 4- In buffaloes with ketosis, hepatic insufficiency could be attributed to while the hypothyroidism might be due to
- 5- In cows with hypophosphatemia, the reason of sudden intravascular hemolysis is
.....
- 6- The occurrence of myoglobinuria in a mare could be attributed to the rapid metabolism of into which leads to muscular degeneration

3. A fattening ram is being examined for sweet odor diarrhea, nervous signs and hypothermia. In your answer sheet please use this template

Diagnosis	Differential diagnosis	Complications	Treatment
	1. 2.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2.

Group II

1. Complete these sentences using the following template table

NO	Completed Word
1.	

- Hypermetria is a term used to describe increase the of gait
- Blindness and absence of menace reflex is observed the following disease conditions and
- The main drugs used for treatment of barker foal are and
- The principal cause of secondary ruminal tympany in ruminant is failure of
- Dorsal vagal nerve injury resulted in achalasia of the Meanwhile, injury of the pyloric branch of the ventral vagus nerve resulted in achalasia of
- Reticular adhesion is usually resulted in mechanical impairment of and
- Ruminal motility in cases of anterior functional stenosis is and the contractions are
- The type of acid base imbalance occurring in cases of posterior functional stenosis is
- Abomasal impaction occur in feed-lot cattle fed a variety of mixed rations containing
- Using simultaneous auscultation and percussion in LDA, the ping sound can be detected over an area

2. A recent parturient dairy cow admitted to our clinic with clinical signs of sudden onset of anorexia, slight increase of rectal temperature, sharp fall in milk production, reluctant to move, arched back, signs of acute abdominal pain and recurrent tympany.

In answer sheet please use this template

Diagnosis	Suspected causes	Risk factors	Complications
	1.	1. 2.	1.
	2.	3.	2.

Group III

Complete these sentences using the template table as in group II

- 1- The presence of severe abdominal pain although the animal is being under full analgesia indicates
- 2- Obtaining more than two titers of fluid through a nasogastric tube indicates or
- 3- Respiration resembling a child sobbing indicates
- 4- It is contraindicated to administer mineral oil or fluid through nasogastric tube when the horse shows
- 5- Measurements of the following biochemical parameters can have potential diagnostic and/or prognostic value

1. Five years-old mare admitted to your clinic showing signs of moderate abdominal pain, decreased fecal output which was covered by mucus, elevated heart rate (50 bpm), decreased intestinal sound and abnormal rectal examination findings. In your answer sheet, please use this template

Diagnosis	Treatment			
	Drug	Dose	Route	Duration

Group IV

Explain why these statements are true

1. It is preferable to administrate chlorpromazine in treatment of enteritis :
2. Hepatitis in dog is manifested by constipation followed by attacks of diarrhea
3. Administration of antimicrobial agents in enteritis is controversial
4. Sudden change in animal diet may lead to diarrhea
5. It is contraindicated to administer NSAD in calf with ischemic injured intestine

Choose the appropriate answer in table in your answer sheet

1. Acidosis in calf with diarrhea is resulted from
 - a. Loss of bicarbonate
 - b. Decreased O₂ delivery to the tissues
 - c. Acute increase in tissue perfusion
 - d. a and c
2. In treatment of colibacillosis, it is preferable to use
 - a. Bacteriostatic drug
 - b. Bactericidal drug
 - c. a and b.
 - d. None of the above
3. The aim of intestinal protectants and adsorbents used in calf with enteritis is
 - a. Coating the intestinal mucosa and inhibition of the intestinal secretion
 - b. Coating the intestinal mucosa and stimulation of the intestinal secretion
 - c. Coating the intestinal mucosa and inhibition of the intestinal motility
 - d. None of the above.
4. Feeding of excessive amount of whole milk resulted in dietetic scour in calf due to
 - a. The limitation in milk clotting capacity of abomasum
 - b. Uniform passage of whey from abomasum to duodenum
 - c. The presence of a hydragogue whey undigested substance
 - d. a and c.
5. Nervous manifestations associated hepatitis in dog are attributed to
 - a. Cerebral hypoglycemia
 - b. Ammonia, amino acids and acetylcholine accumulation
 - c. Liberation of toxic products from liver parenchyma
 - d. All of the above